NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1867.

WASHINGTON.

TARREST AND TAX BELLS -- ATTEMPT TO PASS A TEST-CATH BULL IN THE HOUSE-AN ALL NIGHT SESSION -FINANCIAL MATTERS-MORE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION-SENATORIAL CON-FIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1867. In the Senate to-day Mr. Wilson introduced the regular semi-weekly bill for the equalization of bounties, and it was referred to the Military Committee. The bill to take the appointment of pension ogents out of the hands of the Secretary of the In-Serior, and give it to the President, by and with the edvice and consent of the Sexate, which has been up from time to time since the commencement of the at 1 o'clock, and its reading was finished about hali an hour afterward. Mr. Cattell then took the floor, and delivered a lengthy and exhaustive speech in favor of the protective system. It was his first effort In the Senate, and he acquitted himself so as to merit and receive the congratulations of his Senatorial friends at its close. In the course of his remarks he read a letter from the Hen. D. J. Morwill of the Cambria, Pa., Iron Works, in which he is Informed that that Company, during the last year, paid out \$2,925,000 for the manufacture of 45,000 tuns of rails. This amount, the writer says, was paid out os follows: To Western farmers, 35 per cent; Southon farmers, 11 per cent; local farmers, 9 per cent; toreign farmers, 6 per cent; Eastern and local manufacturers, 31 per cent; Western manufacturers, 3 per cent; Southern manufacturers, 3 per cent; foreign manufacturers, 3 per cent; for local purposes 9 per

The Tariff bill will be resumed to-morrow and continued from day to day until completed. It is thought it will pass the Senate this week. For the first-time this session the House wasted a whole day in what is termed fillibustering, to prevent the passage of a bill. Mr. Boutwell, from the Indiciary Committee, reported a bill declaring it to be a rule of all courts of the United States that any person guilty of treason, murder, bribery, or other telony; or who had given aid, comfort, or counsel to the enemics of the United States, or who had engaged in Rebellion against the U. S., shall not be allowed to practice in said courts. The Judges of the Courts are to pass upon all charges alleging that an attorney is barred by the provisions of the act, and are to exclude such persons from practice. This was the cause of the excitement and the absurd and frivolous proceedings that followed. The Committee had only two hours allowed it to debate the bill, and Mr. Boutwell apparently tried to satisfy all who were anxious to discuss its merits, but the Democratic members got suprisingly active all at once, and growled exceedingly at the short space given to discussion. The Mackerelville Representative from New-York, Nr. Chanler, led off on the Democratic side in a five minutes speech. He commenced by calling the Massachusetts Representative the "Devil's advosate" and the "Father of Lies," &c., when he was called to order before his time expired. Ere he took enough to allow one to defend the Supreme Court. This he said in carnest, but the Republican members | tails. turned it on him as a joke, expressing their approval with shouts of laughter. Poor Chanler sat down disgusted, not seeing the point until his brethren explained. The Democratic Boancrges, Jack Rogers, followed Chanler, and spoke ten minutes, giving the House his usual speech, with the aterootyped phrases of "Radical Despotism," "Tyrrany," "Rights of Freemen," "Free Speech," "Niggerheads," &c. Other Democrats and Republicans spoke, when Mr. Boutwell closed the debate in a chort speech, delivered in his usual earnest, polished, and forcible style. His brief defence of the bill before the House was so eloquently and tersely spoken. and was so full of candor, that when he finished a alves but applanded laudly. This added fuel to the flame in the Democratic camp, and when Mr. Boutwell ordered the previous question on the passage of the Bill and it was seconded, Mr. Niblack, who seemed to have been chosen marshall of the Democratic hosts, commenced a course of tacties that motion was to engross the Bill and order it to a third reading. As a general rule this is a mere formality. bill generally being passed before it is really engrossed. To-day Niblack insisted on the engrossing of the Bill before its reading, hoping thereby send it to the Speaker's table, where it would be apt to lie for weeks ere it might be reached. The Republicans were not to be caught napping, so, as an offset, Mr. Maynard made a motion to reconsider the motion to reconsider the motion seconding the demond for the previous question, and another Republican moved to lay this motion on the table, demanding the year and navs; so while the yeas and nays were being taken, the Clerk got time to properly engross the bill. The Roll Clerk called the names very slowly, so as to give the encrosser ample time. Thirty minutes were consumed In getting the yeas and nays, and the motion upon which the vote was being taken, of course, was roted down, and the bill was engressed and put to a third reading ready for passage. Niblack, evidently teeling sord over the defeat of his little game, got desperate. He canvassed among his thirty odd followers, and soon showed to the House that his party intended to defeat the bill by giving the House one of those most disagreeable of things, a siege of fillibustering, in which a very small minority rules a majority by means of slight parliamentary technimicalities, coupled with physical endurance. Operations were commenced by a motion from a Democrat to adjourn. A motion was made from the same quarter to lay the motion on the table, and on this motion the yeas and nays were had. Of course it was carried. Then a recess was proposed, but another motion to adjourn till Thursday was made and the yeas and mays again called. This too was voted down, and a motion to adjourn until Friday was also voted down, after a call of the yeas and nays. Thus matters went until about 6 o'clock, when it was found one half the members were absent; the Democrats, however, remaining in all their strength. Boutwell commenced to get disgusted, and attempted a compromise, but the Democrats became more and more tenaceous, and refused all overtures. Finding no remedy, Boutwell accepted the challenge, and expressed his determination to fight the matter through. A call of the House was made, the doors locked, and the Sergeant-

st-Arms and posse sent to bring in absent members.

and fining the absentees. This portion of the pro-

Grant, Gen. Howard, Judge Adjutant-Gen. Holt and Judge Bond of Baltimore appeared on the floor and wituessed the fillibustering on Boutwell's bill. The former occupied Mr. Raymond's seat. He wasengaged most of the time in writing his name in 1985. Collector of Customs, Frenchman's Bay, Me.; Wm. G. Crosby, Collector of Customs, Belfast, Me.; Wm. G. Crosby, Collector of Customs, Belfast, Me.; In the Rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Territories. gaged most of the time in writing his name in vatograph albums for the pages.

The Ways and Means Committee went over the Tax bill this morning, and voted on several amendments. The only one of importance considered was that of exempting all incomes below \$1,000, which was recommended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his report. The Committee have not passed upon any of the more important items, such as the repeal of the five per cent tax on manufactures and the reduction of the tax on whisky. When Congress assembled in December, the Committee decided to make fifty millions reduction in the Revenue bill. The rapid falling off in the receipts of Internal Revenue has induced the Committee to change the

figures of reduction to twenty millions. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs con sumed the entire session to-day in considering matters connected with the Paris Exposition. It appears that the Commissioners who have charge of matters in New-York have asked for an additional appropriation of \$150,000 to earry out the plans which they have in contemplation. The Committee will prob ably reduce the appropriation asked for to about

The House Military Committee will shortly introduce a resolution authorizing the President to issue certificates of muster and discharge to all honorably discharged Volunteer officers. The design of this is to furnish such officers with a suitable evidence and memorial of their service. The Committee has decided to report a bill transferring the control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department. The Secretary of War and the Quartermaster-General have recommended the passage of a bill granting the use of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation for a public road, in compliance with a petition of the City Council of Leavenworth.

Gen. Banks was before the New-Orleans Committee to-day, and gave evidence regarding the character of the Convention held during his command, and his

The motion of Representative Cook of Illinois, passed on the 15th inst., instructing the Joint Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the sale of gold and certain other matters relating to the Assistant Treasurer's office in New-York, was the leading reason for the summoning here of Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck, who to-day had a long interview with the Committee, and made satisfactory explanations of all matters relating to his official duties. The passage of the Gold bill by the House yesterday relieves Mr. Van Dyck from further examina-

position of the Department with reference to the sale of gold will not be changed by the bill just passed, but that, for the present, the sales will be confined, as for some time past, to the daily receipts from customs, when the same shall be regarded necessary. There is indeed no virtual change made in Mr. Culloch's former power, only that public notice is to be made of all contemplated sales. It is thought his seat, he stated that five minutes time was not | probable the Finance Committee of the Senate may amend the bill by making it more specific in the de-

It appears from the official statement that the total issue of Five-twenty bonds under the act of March S, 1865, was on the first of January, 1867, \$266,-665,350, of which amount there had been issued in conversions, viz.: of compound interest notes, \$53,-718,750; of five per cent notes, \$620,700; of 7.90 notes, \$108,255,400; certificates of indebtedness, \$257,000. Total, \$162,911,850; leaving to be accounted for as sales \$103,753,500. The avails of the bonds have been used in the purchase of 7.30 notes to the amount of \$41,212,250, and the balance in retiring compound interest notes, certificates of indebtedness and temporary loan. The premium on the \$41,212,250 of 7.30 notes purchased under the acts of June, 1864, and. number of members on the floor and the March, 1865, was \$1,724,339; interest on the same, crowded galleries could not restrain them- \$708,286. Total, \$43,704,935. The sales of 5-20 bonds ounted to \$103,753,500; premium, \$5,946,315. Total \$109,009,815. The commissions paid on the sale of the 5-20 bonds are as follows: To Jay Cooke & Co., on \$67,939,700, at the rate of ith per cent, \$84,713; to P. M. Myers & Co., on \$3,167,500, at the same rate, \$3,959. Total compensation, \$88,872. The commis-sions paid on account of 7.39 notes are as follows: To Jay Cooke & Co., \$9,407,500, at rate of 4th per cent, \$11,834; Winslow, Lanier & Co., \$486,000, same rate, \$607; P. M. Myers & Co., \$450,950, same rate, \$568, Total compensation, \$130,000.

The Speaker has laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of that body, concerning the loss of the steamers Evening Star and the Commodore. The examination, he says, into the facts of the latter ase was very carefully made, and though it develops so great disregard of the provisions of law and of regulations governing this class of vessels, and of the lives of the passengers and crew on board, he regrets to remark that it is by no means of an exceptional character, save in the absence of loss of Our merchant marine service is believed to abound with incompetent officers, and it is not only necessary to hold them and shipowners to a strict accountability as to the condition and equipment of their vessels and the competency of the crews engaged, but they must be required to consult and adapt their navigation to the ordinary safeguards with which science has provided them, or neglect them at their personal peril. To this end the legislation must be adequate and radical. It must go at once to the causes from which the disasters ensue, and remove them. It must place responsibility on the shoulders of men who defy the law and seem to court action on the destruction of their vessels known to be aged, worthless, or unseaworthy ere they sailed. These men, after the occurrence of a calamity in which they had been the principal actors, and which might have been avoided, humanely speaking, had they exercised a wise precaution, became emboldened by the facilities now presented for escaping the consequences of their crime, and held themselves in readi ness to risk the enactment of another. This must be peremptorily met by stringent provisions of law, both against the masters and the owners. Indeed, the report on the circumstances culminating in the loss of the Commodore and the Evening Star, demonstrate fully the necessity of speedy and just legislation at the hands of Congress to guard against such calamities and provide, before the danger is incurred, for the safety of passengers traveling on American ships. The communication was referred to the Committee

the following nominations of the President:

By 7 o'clock the Sergeant-at-Arms returned with the following nominations of the President:

Edward Uhl of New-York, to be Consul at Guatemala;
Wm. W. Averill of New-York, Consul-General of the
United States for the British North American Provinces;
George F. Ketteil of New-York, Consul of the United
States for Rhenish Bavarla; Andrew J. Stevens of Iowa,
Consul of the United States at Windsor, Canada; Madison E. Hellister of Illinois, Consul for the United
States at Buenos Ayres; William R. Whittaker,
Assistant-Treasurer of the United States at New-Orleans;
Leroy Tottle, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-Orleans; majority of the delinquents, and an hour or two were wasted in hearing excuses eeedings was very funny, the absurd and ridiculous excuses offered creating screams of laughter. Most of the absent members were arrested and brought back from their dinner tables. One member (Hise of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-Orients error may be had to correct such construction. Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-Orients error may be had to correct such construction. Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-Orients error may be had to correct such construction. Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-Orients and report by bill or otherwise. Cold Lands and report by bill or otherwise. Washington, D. C.; James A. Hall, Collector of Customs at Waldoberough, Maine; Thomas Stellarsh, Appraisar of Merchandise at the port of New-York; Thomas R. Red, Appraisar of Merchandise at the port of New-York; Thomas R. Red, Collector of Customs at Waldoberough, Maine; Thomas Stellarsh, Appraisar of Merchandise at the port of New-York; Thomas R. Red, Collector of Customs at Waldoberough, Maine; Thomas Stellarsh, Appraisar of Merchandise at the port of New-York; Thomas R. Red, Collector of Customs at Waldoberough, Maine; Thomas Stellarsh, Appraisar of Merchandise at the port of New-York; Thomas R. Red, Collector of Customs at Waldoberough, Maine; Thomas Stellarsh, Appraisar of Merchandise at the port of New-York; Thomas R. Red, Collector of Customs at Waldoberough, Maine; Thomas Stellarsh, Appraisar of Merchandise at the port of New-York; Thomas R. Red, Collector of Customs at Waldoberough, Maine; Thomas Stellarsh, Appraisar of Merchandise at the port of New-York; Thomas R. Red, Collector of Customs at Waldoberough, Maine; Thomas Stellarsh, Appraisar of Merchandise at the port of New-York; Thomas R. Red, Collector of Customs at Waldoberough, Maine; Thomas Stellarsh, Appraisar of Merchandise at the port of New-York; Thomas R. Red, Collector of Customs at Waldoberough, Maine; Thomas Stellarsh, Appraisar of Merchandise at the port of New-York; Thomas R. Red, Collector of Customs at Waldoberough, Maine; Thomas Stellarsh, Appraisar of New-York; Thomas R. Red, Collector of Customs at Waldoberough, Maine; Thomas Stellarsh, Appraisar of New-York Challes, Appraisar of New-York Challes,

John Atkinson, Collector of Customs, Port Huron, Mich.; W. F. Johnson, Collector of Customs, Philadelphia, Jos. R. Flanigae, Naval Officer, Philadelphia; E. S. Cockrell, Collector Internal Revenue, Eighth District Kentucky; H. J. Blanten, Collector Internal Revenue, Seventh District Tennessee, George J. Stealley, Assessor Internal Revenue, First District West Virginia. Thomas V. Shallcross, Collector Internal Revenue First District of West Virginia; Leroy Cafran, Collector Internal Revenue Ninth District of Kentucky; John M. Duke, Collector Internal Revenue Fourth District of California; Assessor Internal Revenue Fourth District of California; Ass. Faulkner, Collector Internal Revenue First District of Revenue Fourth District of California; Ass. Faulkner, Collector Internal Revenue Third District of Tennessee; Solon Chase, Assessor Internal Revenue First District of Maine; John C. Sanborn, Assessor Internal Revenue Sixth District Massanchusetts; John P. Kligore, Appraiser of Mender, John C. Sanborn, Assessor Internal Revenue

It seems that the statement made on the floor of the House regarding the Court of Claims, viz., that the Court has decided that the act of Congress allowing persons of color to testify in Conrts of the United Stated does not apply to that Court, is erroneous. No such point was ever before the Court. What was decided was that the act of Congress did not authorize a party to testify where the United States were the defendants. With respect to negro testimony Judge Nott, who delivered the opinion of the Court,

It has been suggested that if white persons cannot testify, persons of color cannot, as both are rendered eligible by the same act. There was never a law of Congress which excluded witnesses on account of color, and this Court has always resonaized the rules of the common law, which make no such distinctions. It is not so with persons. They have been ever excluded, and are still, except where made competent by statute. The reasons which exclude them from festifying against the government do not apply to the festimony of a distinctive though colored witness. It this statute never had been passed, this Court would not exclude a witness on account of color, nor does it admit him now by virtue of the statute. The Court knows no rule by which it can exclude him; nor does it look to the law of Maryland as the rule of its decision. And if the act were necessary to make such a witness competent, it might still so operate; for though one of its provisions affects a preregative of the Government, the other does not, and the latter is not

The Mayor of Georgetown, District of Columbia has given notice to all the male inhabitants, both white and black, above the age of 21 years, to appear named, for the preparation of the list of voters under the provisions of the late act of Congress to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia This is the first municipal movement here in this di

The President has pardoned one Quinn, convicted of robbing the United States mail in Massachusetts, upon the recommendation of Gov. Andrew, Postmaster-General Randall, and numerous citizens of

It has been fascertained from a proper source that the report which has been in circulation respecting the appointment of Brevet Major-Gen. Townsend to the position of Adjutant-General of the United States Army is at least premature. Adjutant-Gen, Lorenzo Thomas has not yet been relieved, and consequently his place is not vacant.

The third State dinner of President Johnson took place at the Executive mansion this evening. Cards of invitation were issued to the Attorney-General. the Justices of the Supreme Court, and a number of Senators and their ladies. A state dinner will be given by the President every Tuesday evening during the session of Congress, to which the members of the Senate will be invited, beginning at the head of the list and inviting a number to each dinner. A and others, will also be invited each evening.

The Secretary of the Interior has received the reort of the Government Commissioners on the sixth ection of 25 miles of the Union Pacific Railway. eastern division, commencing at the 130th and Kansas City. The Commissioners in their report represent the section ready for present service and supplied with all necessary appurtenances of a firstclass railroad, and recommend the acceptance of the same. The report was this day submitted by the that the section be accepted, and the bonds and patents for land due the company on account of the ane be issued, which recommendation was approved.

A NEW BOUNTY EQUALIZATION BILL.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to equalize the bountes of soldiers, sailors and marines in the late war. The first section grants each and every soldier, sailor and narine who enlisted in the late war, who received or is entitled to receive a bounty of \$100 and no more, and who has been or may be hereafter honorably discharged, a bounty of \$81 per menth for every month of service. Section second, provides that in calculating the amount of bounty due and to be paid, deductions shall be made for any and all payments of bounty or prize money made or agreed to be made by the United States, so that in no case shall the United States bounty exceed \$45 per month. Men who deserted from the array or navy and Rebel deserters who enlisted in the United States service are excluded; also all who were discharged at their own request except for transfer or premotion, or affer two years service. Widows and heirs of deceased soldier two years service widows and heirs. First, to the widow of the soldier or sailor if there be one. Second, if there be no widow, then to the children of the deceased. Third, if there be no widow, then to the children of the deceased. Third, if there be no widow, then to the children of the deceased. Third, if there be no widow, then to the children of the deceased. Third, if there be no widow of last Sammer, and provides that all sums paid under it shall be deducted from the amount goad under the act.

The bill was referred to the Millitary Committee.

mount paid under this act.
The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

amount used under this act.

The bill was referred to the Military Committee,
The Missocrit senator Flett-Nostana.

The CHAIR hald before the Senate a communication
from the Governor of Missons, announcing the election
of Mr. Drake, as the successor of B. Gratz Brown, from
the 4th of March, 1867. It was erdered to be filed.
The CHAIR halo had before the Senate a communication from the Governor of Montana, transmitting certain
resolutions of the Legislature of the Territory.

Mr WILLEY (Rep., Va.) rose to a question of privilege.
A few days ago he had read from a Wheeling paper cortain editorial extracts, written by a man who has since
been appointed Postmaster at Wheeling. These extracts
biterity denounced Mr. Johnson for his conduct on the 4th
of March, &c. Mr. Willey had since received a letter from
the editor referred to, in which he disclaims responsibility
for any but one of the articles, the rest being taken from
other papers. He wished to give him the benefit of this
correction, that it might go forth for what it is worth.

PREEMPTIONS ON TIPE SIGUX RESERVATION.
Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.), from the Committee on
Indian Affairs, reported, without amendment, the House
joint resolution to authorize persons who settled and
made improvements on land new jucluded in the Sioux
Reservation, in Minnesota, before the boundaries of said
Reservation were surveyed and focated, to enter the
lands thus seftled upon, as in other cases of preemption.

Mr. GERMES (Rep., IoWa), from the Committee on
Naval Affairs, reported adversely upon the bill providing
for the appointment of a "Naval Judge Advocate Gan.

First and Second Assistant Engineers—all of which were indefinitely postponed.

RALLEGAL GRANTS AND THE HOMESTEAD LAW.
Mr. NORTON (Dem., Minn.) introduced the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

"Wheras, It is alleged that, by the construction of the Department of the Interior of several acts of Congress granting lands to add in the construction of certain rationals, settlers are deprived of the full benefit of the Precipption and Homestead laws; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be and is hereby directed to inquire what, if any, legislation is necessary or may be had to correct such construction, and report by bill or otherwise.

COAL LANDS AND TOWN PROPERTY.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill to amend an act entitled "An Act for the disposal of coal lands and of town property in the public domain," approved July 1, 1864, and to amend an act supplemental theoreto, approved March 3, 1885, which bill prevides that the provise of the second section of the act referred to be so amended as to give to persons in possession the right to purchase at minimum rates, at any time before the day fixed for sale of lands, and also that no entry of town site shall hereafter have validity until approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Which was

A number of petitions were introduced, and referred.
Ordered flust a digest of the Statutes of the United States
on the subject of the collection of imports, be prepared at
the Treasury Department, and be printed for the use of
the Senate.

Mr. LANE (Rep., Ind.) called up the bill to change the mode of appointing Pension-agents.

The pending question was upon a motion to reconsider the vote by which certain House amendments were concurred in and further amended. The Senate refused to reconsider its vote, and so the bill goes to the House for concurrence in amendments.

As passed by the Senate, it provides that Pension-agents shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, instead of by the Secretary of the Interior, as heretofore. That there shall be no mere than three in any State, and that the offices of all agents appointed since the ist of October hast shall be all agents appointed since the 1st of October last shall be varieted from the passage of the Act, and shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of the Act. THE TARIFY BILL.

The Tariff bill was taken up at 1 o'clock. Amendments o the printed bill were offered by Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) and adopted, as follows:

On screws, commonly called wood screws, 9 cents, instead of 8 cents per pound; on wood screws, less than two inches in length, 12 cents, instead of 11 cents per pound. On cotton seed oil, 23 cents per gallon; on glass demijohns, 10 cents per gallon capacity.

The following proviso, fattached in the printed bill to a section in relation to fruits, was stricken out:

" Provided that the loss of quantity of the fruits abovenamed by decay on the voyage shall be admitted, when such loss shall be of full package or other separate porions, and on oranges, and lemons in boxes, loss of quan

may may be allowed when such loss reaches 33 per cent of the quantity in the boxes, such loss being certified by the appraisers of damage; but no other loss or damage shall be allowed in abatement of duty."
In the original bill the importation of fireworks is pro-hibited. Mr. FESSENDEN offered a provise, which was adopted, that fireworks placed on shipbeard before the sat of May next may be imported on payment of duties, and they may be imported in bond on their way to other countries.

some length on the general subject of protective tariff as essential to the welfare of the country, and against free stroduced comparisons to prove his positions. The in-Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Depart-

course the same, the latter amounting in currency, in 1868, at 150, for gold, to \$1,657,exc.000, and of this amount \$8,61,600,000, in quirency, was pend to the Government in the form of taxes. These figures are not only interesting and instructive in their details, but the grand tetailof the public earnings, in currency \$6,48,000,000 almost surpasses belief, and induces the thought that the human mind is scarcely capable of conceiving the vasiness of the matterial resources of the nation when the enterprise and energy of our people shall have been fully developed. The argument that import duties are a direct tax upon the consumer, without any compensating benefit, which, if true, would fall most heavily upon agriculture, I have already attempted to answer in the course of these remarks, and I but restate what I have said when I assert that the soundest of the recent writers upon political economy, especially those of our own country, deny the truth of their assertion and that they are sistained by rigid examination of the facts and a careful comparison of results under difficult systems. I admit that British writers on political conomy who assume the hypothesis of Froe Trade have occupied that field for more than half a century; but the unsoundness of their theory has been shown not only by the closer reasoning of later writers but also by the wisest practical stateman of all highly prosperous countries. Napoleon the great is reported by Tascas to have said, "duties which were so severely condemned by political economisis, should not, it is true, be an object to the Treasury; they should be the guarantee and protection to a matien, and should correspond with the nature and objects of statesman of all highly prosperous countries. Napoleon the great is reported by Trains to have said, "duties which were so severely condemned by political economists, should not, it is true, be an object to the Treasury; they should be the guarantee and protection to a nation, and should correspond when the nature and objects of trade. Holland, which is the he nature and objects of trade, it holland, which is the he nature and objects of trade, the holland, and he was trade only of transit commerce, should be free of all duties and barriers. France, on the contary, which is rich in every sort of production and manufactures, alcould incessantly guard against the importation of rival who might still continue to be superior to her, and also against the cupidity of crotten and indifference of more brokers. I have not fallen into the error in modern sympathicers who imagine that all the melvos. It was not fallen into the error in modern sympathicers who imagine that all the melvos, and the exploning of the economists amount of all another time he said "if an empire were made of adamant, political economists would grind it, to dust for myself, I profer to accept the practical visition of this great man, rather than the speculations of Adam Smith and his disciples. If, then, it has been shown by practical results that taking them for a series of years, prices are cheapened rather than advanced by protection to home manufactures, by stimulating home consumption, and that there is barmony with, instead of antagoujan to all the great interests of our country, the foundation upon which the free trade by pothesis is built, is destroyed, and they found the whole fabric falls. But suppose, for the sake of argument, that the naoney price of an article was advanced to extend the actually dear to the consumer. Full employment to the actually dear to the consumer. Full employment to the abover, increased his power to buy and consume, and agriculture confessedly supplies a large part of his wants. The artisan who makes the plow a

nd prosperity reigns.
Mr. SPRAGUE (Rep., R. I.) called attention to the ne-STRAGGE (Rep., R. I.) called attended to the inent interests in this country. He thought manufactured flax ought to be admitted duty free, so as to encourage the manufacture of linen in this country.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate went into Executive session, on motion of Mr. CONNESS, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. LEAVE OF ABSENCE—RAILROAD OBSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) asked leave of absence for
the remainder of the session for Mr. Washburne (Ill.), the
condition of whose health rendered it necessary for him
to seek relief and relaxation in travel. Leave of absence
was granted manufactured. was granted unanimously.

Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.) introduced a bill to punish obstructions of railways used for the the transportation of United States mails, which was referred to be Post Office Committee.

SALE OF AN ARRANSAS RESERVATION—COMMITTEE CLERK.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) infreduced a bill for the sale of the Hot Springs Peservation in Arkansas, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. KASSON (Rep., Lova) the Committee on a Uniform System of Coinage, Weights and Measures was authorized to employ a clerk for 46 days.

P(CIFIC RAILROAD BRANCH.

Mr. DONNELLY (Rep., Minn.) introduced a bill to facilitate the construction of a branch of the Union Facific Railroad from Stony City to the head of Lake Superior: which was referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

Mr. DENJAMIN (Rep., Mo.) moved to reconsider the vote whereby his resolution to pay the increased compensation of a member, to Mr. Coffeoli of Pennsylvania from the beginning of the XXXIXth Congress to the time he lost his seat by Mr. Koontz, the contestant, being admitted in his place, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. He thought the propricty of the resolution was so clear that the House could pass upon it without any report from a Committee.

He thought the propriety of the resolution was so clear that the House could pass upon it without any report from a Committee.

Mr. RAYMOND (Rep., N. Y.) inquired whether the Indiensy Committee was thely to report back the bill referred to it at the beginning of the session for the repeal of the section giving increased compensation to nearbers, and which provided for the refunding of the increased pay setually drawn.

Mr. WHESON (Rep., Iowa), Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, did not see that the question had any pertinency to the matter before the House. If the Judiciary Committee were to report back such as bill, it was to be expected that the majority of the House which had voted for the increased compensation would vote down the bill.

Mr. RAYMOND remarked that he had not drawn his increased compensation, and did not wish to do so until the question was finally settled. He did not want to draw it lest he might not be able to refund it.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) called attention to the fact that Mr. Koontz, who had not been in his sext at all for the time covered in the resolution, had drawn the increased compensation for that time.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) stated in realy that the difference between the cases was that Mr. Koontz was the member "de jure" and therefore is entitled to the pay, whereas Mr. Coffroth was only the member de facto, and was entitled neither to the sent nor the pay.

Mr. BLAINE thought that the defacto member, who was here performing his duties, had no more right to it than the other.

Mr. BLAINE thought that the defacto member, who was here performing his duties, had no more right to it than the other.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rop., Ohio) suggested, josularly, an amendment providing that Mr. Coffroth should be entitled to cherish in good faith the same conscientious feeling as other members of Congress in reference to refunding the increased pay when they do. [Lauchier.]

The Committee was discharged, and the resolution was adopted - Yeas, 94; Nays, 38.

The Committee was discharged, and the resolution was adopted—Yeas, 98; Nays, 38.—On motion of Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Ind.)—amended at the suggestion of Mr. TAYLOR (Dem., N. Y.)—the principle of the resolution was applied to the cases of Mr. Voorhees of Indiana and Mr. Brooks of New-York.

ROT SPRINGS RESERVATION—PRIVATE BILLS.
On motion of Mr. SCHENICK, the Secretary of the Interior was requested to communicate information relative to the condition, occupancy and area of the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas.

The morning hour having commenced at 1:05 o'clock, Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa), from the Judiciary Committee, which was called for reports, reported back the Senate bill to confirm the title of the Messrs, Clark to certain lands for Florida, claimed under a Spanish grant. It was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. WILSON also reported the joint resolution for the relief of Charles Clark, United States Marshal for the District of Maine. It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Claims.

Valibit? Of Executive Proclamations.

Mr. Wilson also reported the House billiatroduced by Mr. Bingham, December 19, to declare valid and couchisive certain proclamations of the President and acts done in pursuance thereof, or of his orders in the suppression of the late Rebellion against the United States, with sundry amendments.

The amendments were agreed to and the bill recommitted, the Committee to give one day's notice of its being reported. As amended it reads as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc.: That all Acts. Proclamations and Orders of the President of the United States, oracts done by his authority or approval, niter the 4th day of March Anno Domini 1845, respecting martial law, military trials by court martial or military commissions, or the agrest or imprisonment and trial of persons charged with participation in the late Rebellian against the United States, or as afters or nearges of war, or as guilty of any disloyal practice in aid thereof, or of affording aid and comfort to Rebells against the authority of the United States, and all proceedings and acts done, or had by courts teartial or military commissions or arrests and imprisonments made in the premises by any person by the authority of the orders or proclamations of the Festival and the orders or proclamations of the Festive and acts done, or had by courts the authority of the orders or proclamations of the Festive and the process or proclamations of the Festive and the forcers or proclamations of the Festive and the process or proclamations of the Festive and the process or proclamations of the Festive and the process of the Festive and the process or proclamations of the Festive and the process or proclamations of the frestive the authority of the orders or proclamations of the Festive and the process of proclamations of the frestive and the orders or proclamations of the frestive the authority of the orders or proclamations. Territory of the United States shall have or take jurisdiction of, or in any manner reverse any of the proceedings had, or acts done as atoresaid, nor shall any person be held to answer in any of said courts for any act done or onsitted to be done in pursuance of any of said proclamations or orders, or by authority or with the approval of the President within the period aforesaid, and respecting any of the matters aforesaid; and all persons in the service of the United States acting in the premises shall be held pribes facie to have been anthorized by the President; and all acts and parts of mats heretofore passed and theousistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed."

A TEST OATH.

Committee, reported a substitute for the Hense bill to prescribe an oath to public officers, members of the bar,

mitted to act as an attorney or counselor in any court of the United States who has been guilty of treason, bribery murder, or any other felony, or who has been engaged in any rebellion against the Government of the United to the enemies of the United States in armed hostility thereto. The second section declares the first section to be the rule of every court of the United States. The third section makes it the duty of the judges, when the suggestion is made in open court that any person acting as an attorney or counselor of the court, or proposing so to act, if barred by the provisions of this act, or when the judge shall believe such person to be so barred, to inquire and ascertain whether such person has been guilty of treason, raurder, or other felony, or has been engaged in any re bellion against the Government of the United States, or who has given aid, comfort or encouragement to the enemies of the United States in armed hostility thereto, and if the court be of the opinion that such person has been guilty of such treason, bribery, murder, or other felony, or has been engaged in any rebellion against the United States, or given aid, comfort or encouragement to the cuemies of the United States, to exclude and debar such person from the office of atterney or counselor.

Mr. BOUTWELL, in briefly explaining and advocating the bill, said that there were five Judges in the highest tribunal of the land who had not sufficient self-respect to enact rules and enforce regulations that would protect themselves from the foul contaminations of conspirators and traitors against the Government of the country; that the time had come when the legislative department of the Government should excress its powers to deelbre who shall be officers of the Government in the administration of the law of the courts of law. This bill was for that purpose, and he hoped the House would pass it. He moved the previous question.

Mr. CHANLEE (Dem., N. Y.) hoped the gentleman from who has given aid, comfort or encouragement to the

that purpose, and he hoped the frouse would passet. He moved the previous question.

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.) hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would not rush this bill through the House without allowing some opportunity on his (Chanler's) side of the House to speal—not in favor of rebellion, but of the Supreme Court. (Laughter.)

Mr. BOUTWELL said he would allow Mr. Chanler five infinites.

Mr. BOLTWELL, said he would alsow Mr. Calmier and minutes.

Mr. CHANLER thanked the gentleman from Massachusetts for his extensive courtery. (Laughter.) By this bill the whole issue was changed. It was not now a question of rebellion, but the members on his (Chanler's) side were now called upon to sustain the character of the Supreme Court of the United States against the assaults of the zealous advocate from Massachusetts. When a Cardinal was to be admitted into the College of Cardinals at Rome that hody sat is judgment upon the candidate, and one of them, arrayed in all the panoply of his office, assamed the position of "Devil's Advocate," accusing the candidate of all imaginable iniquities.

sinned the position of "Devil's Advocate," accusing the candidate of all imaginable iniquities.

Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio) called Mr. Chanler to order for the words which he had applied to Mr. Boutwell, in designating him "the Devil's Advocate."

The reporters were directed to write out the sentence.

While they were engaged in doing so Mr. STEVENS

(Rep., Pa.) hoped Mr. spaiding would withdraw the question of order, as Mr. Chanler had not said a word.

(Rep., Pa.) hoped Mr. Spadding would withdraw the question of order, as Mr. Changer had not said a word. [Laughter]

Mr. SPALDING withdraw the point of order.

Mr. CHANLER appealed to Mr. Rontwell to extend his time a little longer (laughter), as he did flot mean anything personal to him in the historical speaking, he (Rontwell' accepted on this floor the same character as "The Devil's Advocate" did in the College of Cardinals. Five minutes would not be enough for him to defend the character of the Supreme Court. [shouts of hughter and expressions of "That's so," &c.]

Mr. Chapler continued his remarks until the fall of the Speaker's hammer indicated that his time was up.

Mr. ROGERS (Dem., N. J.) having obtained five minutes to state his views, made use of the time in arguing against the bill, as well because it was expost facto in its character, and therefore unconstitutional, as because it was injudicions in point of policy.

The previous question was seconded—76 to 38.

Mr. HALLE (Rep., N. Y.), having been allewed five minutes by Mr. Boutwell, made a speech in opposition. He asked at the opening of his remarks whether the bill applied to State Courts as well as to Federal Courts.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied in the negative. It did not interfere with State Courts at all.

Mr. HALE said that while he had no sympathy with those who attacked the Supreme Court, neither had he any disposition to take any action that would do away with the test oath so far as it was applicable to public officers. But while the office of attorney or counselor was nominally an office it was really only a profession, and he did not think it the part of wisdom to apply the test outh to lawyers, even if Congress had the Coustingtonal power to do so.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., lowa), as Chairman of the faciciary Committee, made an argument in support of the bill.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) inquired of him whether it

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

of the bill.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) interrupted Mr. Boutwell
to inquire whether this bill did more than to embody it
the form of a statute what was now the common law of

they are absolved from their crimes. And it is not enough that the Supreme Court tells us that the President's par don may open the doors of jalls and penitentiaries. I may release criminals who are guilty of murder and other felomics. But while I occupy a place on this floor never with my consent shall the pardon of the President be a certificate on which a folon enters into the sacre-tribunals of the land and assists in the administration of the laws.

As Mr. Bout well resumed his sent there was an outburst of apphause on the floor and in the galleries.

The SPEAKER warned the speciators in the galleries that they must not induly in any numifications of apphause or disapprobation.

Mr. JOHNSON (bem., Pa.) inquired whether applituse on the floor was not as much out of order as application.

The SPEAKER replied that it was. He also announced that Mr. Boutwell having taken his seat, the debate on the bill was closed, and that the first question would be on the substitute.

Mr. JOHNSON appealed to Mr. Boutwell to allow him two minutes than

Mr. HOHNSON appeared to Mr. Boutwen to anow and two minutes time.

Mr. BOUTWEAL said he would be glad to do so, but several other gentiemen had made similar appeals to hind and he could not gratify them all.

Mr. JOHNSON said he hoped the application and refusal would go on record.

Mr. ROGERS moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered. Negatived, 40 to 111.

The substitute was agreed to without a discussion, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read the third time.

which is the usual way of reading a bill the third hime, when Mr. JOHNSON demanded that the engressed bill

when all Johnstone time for the copying clerk to engross the bill, and that time was obtained by calling the year and nays, slowly, on a motion to reconsider. In the meantime Mr. Strahan, the engrossing clerk, was at work, and had the bill engrossed by the time the year and may had been completed. The engrossed bill was then residue third time.

The Democrats then commenced a series of bilatery motions to stave off the vote on the passage of the bill.

which passed the three-line action might be had three-line and asking that immediate action might be had three-line by the Seante of the United States.

Mr. WARD (Rep., N. Y.) presented the petition of 34 citizens of the town of Genesce, Alleghany County, N. Y., in favor of the impeachment of the President. Referred to the Committee on Ladlelary.

service while held to military service. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also a memorial from the Union Knife Company, Tuttle & Whitmore, and other, hardware manufacturers of Naugatuck, Ct., praying for, a reduction of the Internal Revenue tax upon their, several products. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Meaus. Also the memorial of Wm. Wilsox & Co., and other manufacturers of padlocks and other articles of hardware, praying for a reduction of the Leternal Revenue tax on their products. Referred to the Committee on, Ways and Meaus. Also the memorial of the Union Shean Company and other manufineturers and employes, praying for a reduction of the Internal Revenue tax on the several articles of their monufacture. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MEYEES (Rep., Pa.) presented the petition of a large number of manufacturers of cigars and cigars makers of the Third District of Pennsylvania, for a specific tax of two deliars per 1,000 on all domestic cigars, to remody the irregularities of the present system of inspection and taxation, approving the existing tariff on foreignigars, and praying for an alteration in the law, permitting stamps to be sold to the manufacturers at five dollars per 1,000 and for increased penalties for violation of the revenue laws. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. KETCHUM (Rep., N. Y.) presented the petition of

nd Means, Mr. KETCHUM (Rep., N. Y.) presented the petition of Mr. KETCHI M (Rep. N. Y.) presented the period of the inspector of the Port of New York for an increase of pay. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. PARLIAMENTARY TACTICS. At length, at 41 o'clock, Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) intimated that, as the House had been in session more, then the usual length of time, it neight as well adjourn for to-day, and the bill would come up to-morrow for ac-

on. Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Pa.) objected to debate, and the force went on to the pastime of voting by Yeas and

Nays.

Mr. BOUTWELL, interrupted the proceedings to ask whether, if the House adjourned now, an hour could be agreed upon for taking the vote to morrow.

A general shout of "No!" came from the Demo-

Very well," said Mr. BOUTWELL, " we will remain here till we get a vote."
"Very well," replied Mr. FINCK (Dem., Chio), defiants
ly, "we will stay here for a week if need be," and Mr.
BARBER, the Clerk, went on calling the list of Yeas and

BARBER, the Clerk, went on caning the line of the Nays.

One of the votes showed that there was less than a querum present, when a call of the House was ordered, and the pages were sent to the restaurant and committee rooms to notify absent members.

This whipping in process resulted in getting 112 members to answer to their names. Then the doors were closed and the mames of the absences were called, and excuses made for some.

A warrant was then issued to the Sergeant at Arms and his assistants for members who had not answered to their names, and had not been excused. Various members were brought to the bar, and under the call were many unimportant proceedings. were brought to the bar, and under the call were many unimportant proceedings.

Disposition having been made of the last batch of mem-

bers who had been presented by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. BINCHAM once more, at ten infinites past 8, moved that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with ith. The vote was taken by Yeas and Nays, and resulted -

Yeas 74, Nays 45. So all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, after having occupied about three hours.

The diatory motions were resumed, Mr. FINCK opening with a motion of adjournment, and the Yeas and Nays being ordered by a vote of 31. The vote by Yeas and Nays

was 34 to 93.
Mr. Wilson (Rep., Iowa) suggested that if there would

be an understanding to come to a vote on the bill to-morrow without debate, he would now favor an adjourn-ment.

Objections came from the Democratic side.

Another vote or two by Yeas and Nays having been taken, Mr. FINCK offered a compromise, that one hour should be allowed for debate to morrow, and then the vote be taken without further dilatory motions.

Mr. WASHRURN (Rep., Ind.) and others objected.

Mr. WENTWOETH suggested that the hour's debate should take place now.

Mr. WENTWOETH suggested that the hours denate should take place now.

The attempts at compromise having falled, the House resumed the endless chain of Yeas and Nays on dilatory motions, and at 9 o'clock proceeded to vote on the important motion of amending a proposition to adjourn till Thursday by adjourning till Friday.

It p. m.—The House has spent the whole evening since 5 o'clock on dilatory motions on the part of the Democrats to prevent a vote on Eoutwell's Test Oath bill. At the present time there is no prospect of a compromise, or of yielding on either side, and an all night seasion seems inevitable.

1 o'clock a.m.—The House is still in session. Half an

of yielding on either side, and an all might scenes seems inevitable.

1 o'clock a.m.—The House is still in session. Half an hour since Mr. Boutwell moved an adjournment, remarking that he wanted to save the legislative day, Wedneyday, and though some of the more prominent Republicans, as Messra Boutwell, Morrill, Hugham, Spaiding acc., favored the motion, it was defeated by I votes.

The House is at this moment engaged in the important question of whether a vote excusing Mr. Thomas of Maryland from this night's session shall be re-considered.

The general tone of the House is good tempered, the only indication of an opposite feeling being when Mr. Leblond took an appeal from the decision of the Spaker protem. (Rolline), and Mr. Rollins declined to entertain it in which he was sustained by the Speaker on his realists.